



# Module 6 – UNOCI



## Instructor Notes And Guidance

### How to use this pack

1. This pack has been developed as a resource for trainers who are running the UNOCI Scenario-based Exercises (SBEs) on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV). The training pack contains 5 scenario-based exercises and 3 Snap Situation.
2. The **Scenarios are conceived for a detailed analysis of critical CRSV situations**, each of them consist of a one page hand out that participants are given to work on in groups of five to eight people. They are tasked with preparing a 10 minute presentation back to the plenary, which will be followed by a general discussion and de-brief. There is some flexibility around the timing of these exercises and snap situations (depending on whether they are delivered as part of a broader training module or in a stand-alone format, and depending on how detailed the discussions on each scenario and snap situation should be and obviously depending on the audience), but they will probably take between 1.5 and 2.5 hours to deliver. In addition, **the previous knowledge of the UN Core Pre-deployment training Materials and Protection of Civilians Materials are mandatory and essential.**

This will be broken down as follows:



- Introduction 15 minutes
- Scenario planning exercise 60 – 90 minutes
- Presentations and de-brief 30 - 60 minutes

3. The scenario-based exercises can be cut or reduced if the scenarios are delivered as part of a broader training course, but more time should be allotted to an advanced course, to allow for more detailed discussion. The scenarios and snap situations can either be run in conjunction with the complete training package (Reading modules, Conceptual training modules “Ppts”), or with a light training materials (five lesson plans) designed specifically to be used for induction training. The latter consists of:

- **Scenario-Based Exercises and Snap Situations;**
- **Instructor Notes and Guidance;**

**4. The scenarios** are intended to provide a practical setting to explore the set of issues related to combatting and addressing CRSV. Participants need to decide what actions to take at different levels, but also to understand the context of their actions for the mission as a whole (operational level). They need to plan and implement actions, understand the impact of this within the overall context of the whole UN operation and be able to coordinate with other actors to ensure a synchronized response. By being part of pre-deployment training, most of the scenarios are mainly aimed at the military, but all involve integrated planning between all the different elements of the mission. It is particularly important for all components of the mission to have a common understanding of the circumstances under which UNOCI troops may be used to deter sexual violence attacks on civilians and in what circumstances they would be permitted to use force. It is important to understand that better training results will be achieved if the audience is comprised of military, police and civilian personnel. If the participants are exclusively military, civilian or police, the trainer/facilitator should remind them to factor the role of other mission components into their planning. This does not involve role-playing, but is intended to ensure that they think about all elements of mission rather than just their own professional discipline. Member States are encouraged to bring civilian representatives to the training sessions (from the UN Country Team, ICRC, NGOs etc.).

**5. These Instructor Guidance Notes** are intended to bring out learning points from the exercise and emphasize certain issues. They are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of the issues contained in each scenario and hopefully more points will emerge during the discussion amongst the participants themselves. For some of the scenarios, there is no clearly right or wrong answer and the most important point will be for participants to have understood the dilemmas that the mission is facing and the constraints that it is operating under.

6. The trainer/facilitator should encourage interactive discussion amongst the participants and reflection on learning points that have come out of the modules rather than adopt a directive approach. Most groups of adults learn far more from discussing things amongst themselves than from sitting passively to listen to lectures. The trainer/facilitator should, therefore, use these notes to prompt questions and only interject if participants miss important issues, misunderstand things or state something that is clearly wrong. The trainer/facilitator should see his or her task as being to guide a boat with a rudder rather than to drive a car with a steering wheel.



## Which Advanced Scenarios to use?

**7. Despite the fact that the training is more focused on military and police audiences, all of the scenarios are aimed at the Strategic, Operational and Tactical levels and all contain CRSV issues.** Since the scenarios are all based on real incidents, they contain considerable detail and the trainer/facilitator should ensure that groups have sufficient time to read them through before starting their discussions. Each scenario contains a sufficient number of issues to be run over one or two hours and the easiest way to divide them into levels of complexity is to allow more time for the more advanced scenarios to allow more points to come out in the discussions and de-briefs. The table below gives a rough division of the scenarios by target and level of complexity, but different audiences may respond to each scenario differently. The facilitator/trainer should read them all through and decide which to use.

**8. The scenarios have also been designed so that two or more can be run in conjunction with one another. To avoid repetition, much of the detail provided in the Instructor Guidance Notes to the earlier scenarios is not repeated in the later ones.**

The trainer/facilitator should, therefore, read the whole of these Guidance Notes as some of the information given for one scenario will be relevant to others.

**9. Although the scenarios are set in a fictional country, all of the information contained within them is based on real incidents and challenges which have confronted the UN mission in combatting and addressing CRSV within its POC and CRSV mandate.** Since there will probably not be time to run more than two or three scenarios in any course, the trainer/facilitator could consider giving out the one page descriptions as hand-outs to participants. Some of the scenarios contain inter-related information and so after participants have completed an exercise based on one, the trainer/facilitator could give them another as a hand-out to reflect upon this as well.



## Guidance Notes for Scenarios

The trainer/facilitator should always keep in mind that the following is just a suggestion as for some scenarios and snap situations there is no right or wrong answers. The suggestions are intended to guide and assist facilitators in their discussion and interaction with all participants in order to come out with the most important points. Therefore suggestion provided are for some of the scenarios/ snap situations and not necessary for all of them.

### Scenario 1, Scene 1: Abduction and Rape

#### Assessment of the Situation.

A widow of a high ranking official is under threat of political repression/vendetta and is coerced to make a public statement on the murder of her husband without any proof. The widow requires protection.

#### Engagement of Local Women.

- a. UN peacekeepers must be easily accessible and approachable to the local population, particularly the women and children.
- b. The members of the patrol/patrol leader as well as the COB Commander must hear out the local women and be receptive and responsive to their pleas and concerns.
- c. While engagement with the local women is best done by female peacekeepers, in their absence, on-scene commanders must ensure that designated peacekeepers continue to engage local women, respecting the local socio-cultural norms.
- d. Local women entering the COB may be frisked/searched by female peacekeepers as per security situation. Male peacekeepers can also search local women if female peacekeepers are not available.
- e. Interaction between commanders and local women must be done in the presence of other designated peacekeepers, including female peacekeepers.
- f. Depending on the security situation the meetings can be organised in community meeting rooms in the COB.
- g. Maintain confidentiality about individuals/groups as well as on matters discussed.

#### Assurances to be provided to Women.

- a. Assure that the UN will do everything within its capacity to protect vulnerable civilians.
- b. The COB Commander can inform the local women that a patrol will be deployed in the general area to provide area security and to keep a watch over suspicious people/activities.
- c. Discuss with the Battalion Commander and obtain further direction from the Force and Mission HQ to provide close security to the widow, if deemed necessary.
- d. Advise the widow to approach local police to register a complaint about the potential threat and also request them to provide security.



**Options/Course of Action.**

- a. Engage with local community members and key leaders in improving community/local early-warning and community protection measures.
- b. Deploy a patrol to show visible and enduring presence to deter potential offenders and protect the widow and family members.
- c. Acquire additional information and keep a discreet watch on people and activities.
- d. Engage with local authorities in addressing the issue constructively and to find lasting protection solutions.
- e. Establish telephone/radio communication with the widow for immediate alert on impending threat.
- f. Deterrence is vital. Let the potential offenders know that they are being watched, activities being recorded and any violations will be punished appropriately.

**Measures at the COB Level.**

- a. Carry out active patrolling.
- b. Establish early-warning arrangements, community alert networks and neighbourhood watch schemes.
- c. Project enduring presence (day and night) in vulnerable areas and robust posture to deter potential violators.
- d. Advocacy with potential violators to prevent the incident.
- e. Inform SWPA, SPOCA and head of Human Rights component.

**Recommendations to the Higher HQ.**

- a. Ask higher HQ to raise the matter at the political level since the issue is connected with two Presidential Candidates.
- b. Obtain additional information.
- c. If considered necessary, the HQ can sanction specific protection of individuals.

**Additional Support.**

- a. Deploy a JPT (Mission HQ).
- b. Organise community meetings to address security concerns (Civil Affairs).
- c. Information (JOC/JMAC).

**Scene 2: Additional Support**

- a. The hostile intent of the men in civilian clothes and the complicity of those in military uniform are evident. The woman in question is in danger and needs to be saved.
- b. Suspicious move of potentially armed civilians, their conversation with men in uniform, drawing of machetes and aggressive move towards the woman's house indicate hostile intent.
- c. Observing the suspicious activities in the area, the patrol should move closer. The presence and posture could deter the potential offenders. The patrol should also call out and warn the three civilians with machetes to freeze and drop the weapons on the ground. The patrol could physically interpose.



- d. Since local military/police personnel are also present, situation must be dealt with carefully. Engage with the leader of the men in uniform separately to find out their mission and interaction with the civilians carrying weapons.
- e. Question the three civilians, confiscate their weapons, detain and handover to the local police. If the civilians or the men in military uniform behave aggressively, engage with them peacefully but from a position of tactical advantage. If they use force or if there is a reasonable belief that force may be used, respond with direct military action including use of force as per RoE.

## **Scenario 2: Gang Rape**

### **Assessment of the Situation.**

Confirmed presence of armed militia group perpetrating HRV that can lead to SV and inter-tribal conflict. Community is alerted and information as well as indicators point to motives and capabilities of the militia group to commit CRSV. The group is likely to commit violence sooner than later. Interaction between the community and the UN Military base is sound.

### **Options.**

- a. Option 1 - Provide enhanced area protection and/or escort support to women and girls.
- b. Option 2 - Locate armed militia group and neutralize them through direct military action.
- c. Option 3 - In addition to Option 1, locate and engage with the militia group to accept Mission's DDR programme.

Option 3 would be a preferred course of action. If and when a serious HRV/CRSV is committed, local military commander in consultation with the chain of command may undertake direct military action.

### **Measures to improve security of women and girls.**

- a. Deploy mixed teams (male-female peacekeepers) to interact with the local communities (including women and children).
- b. Deploy JPTs to ascertain security concerns and to design protection responses.
- c. Provide area protection through active patrolling (static, mobile and roving), deployment of Checkpoints and observation posts, as well as manoeuvre elements to dominate vulnerable areas.
- d. Provide escorts to women and girls (also for men when required) while on subsistence activities (water/firewood/food collection, farming, visiting markets/places of worship/civil institutions, etc.).
- e. Employ CLAs (including female CLAs).
- f. Institute CAN, community protection measures, early-warning arrangements, local alarm schemes, etc.
- g. Sensitise and build capacities of communities (particularly of women and girls) to develop self-protection measures (community defence schemes, day and night watch, training of women and girls on self-protection, etc.).
- h. Declare weapon free zones (e.g. market areas).
- i. Reorganise mobility patterns.
- j. Ensure enduring and credible presence in vulnerable areas.



**Measures to engage with Militia Group.**

- a. Obtain relevant information (Location, strength, profile, leadership, etc.).
- b. Locate, contain and isolate.
- c. Engage the leaders. Negotiate and carry out advocacy.
- d. In certain conditions, involvement of the militia group leadership, display of force multipliers and the will to use force may yield results.
- e. Persuade them to join the DDR programme.
- f. Failing which, ask the group to lay down weapons and warn that force will be used to protect the Mandate.
- g. Search, disarm, detain and hand over suspected/alleged perpetrators to the law enforcement agencies.
- h. If the militia group is defiant, carry out direct military action to apprehend/detain the perpetrators.
- i. Use force, including deadly force as a last resort.

**Scene 2**

**Assessment of the situation.**

The armed militia men have entered the village with an intention to commit violence, including SV. Situation is beyond the control of the patrol.

**Actions by the patrol leader.**

- a. Inform the Company Commander and discuss immediate response.
- b. Tactically close in to the Western side of the village and take positions.
- c. Ask militia men to stop the activity and vacate the village immediately without harming any civilians.
- d. Ask civilians to come out of the houses under the control of the militia men.
- e. Other civilians in the rest of the village to remain indoors.
- f. Call the leader of the militia group to enquire and engage.
- g. Ensure that the militia men know that their activities are being monitored, violations recorded and UN peacekeepers are prepared to use force.
- h. Ask for additional reinforcement.

**Actions by Company Commander.**

- a. Provide guidance to the patrol leader.
- b. Launch QRT, sidestep other operational elements operating in the vicinity to secure the area.
- c. Report through command channel and to SWPA/SPOCA.
- d. Move to the incident site and assume command.
- e. Employ mechanised/mobile elements and force multipliers to display the will and capability to use force.
- f. Coordinate with other protection actors in the area.
- g. Ask Battalion HQ/Force HQ for additional support/reinforcement required to address the situation effectively.
- h. Engage with armed militia group leadership. Use interlocutors if required.



- i. Demand militia group to cease house to house search and release any civilians taken into custody.
- j. Ask the group's leadership to join the DDR process and pursue surrender of weapons.
- k. After obtaining clearance from the Battalion/Force HQ search, disarm, detain and hand over perpetrators to the law enforcement agencies.
- l. Use direct military action including use of force if the militia group continue with violence and violations.
- m. Identify victims and organize survivor assistance.

**Outside Assistance.**

- a. Force multipliers (light/utility helicopters, attack helicopters, UAS, etc.).
- b. Reinforcements (Force reserve, SF, etc.).
- c. Political engagement with leadership of militia group.
- d. Evacuation of survivors and provision of logistics support.
- e. Engagement of host State authorities to activate law enforcement agencies for arrest and prosecution of perpetrators.
- f. Coordinate information gathering/sharing and mission-wide operational response.

**Scenario 3: Attack on Civilian Vehicle**

**Assessment of the Situation.**

The militia men are likely to rape five women/girls of a particular ethnic group. Three men are injured. Immediate action required to save the women and girls and to assist the injured men. Illegal checkpoints and roadblocks are rampant, which needs to be checked. Insecurity and fear prevails in the area.

**Courses of action.**

- a. Time is at premium. Speed of action is critical for preventing CRSV.
- b. Respond with a QRT to immediately reach the site of incident.
- c. Save the women and girls; if already raped, provide survivor assistance as per referral arrangements.
- d. Apprehend, search, disarm and detain the 8 militia men, for further handing over to the designated law enforcement agencies.
- e. Provide first aid to the three injured men and arrange for evacuation of the survivors/injured to the designated medical facility.
- f. Inform and involve local law enforcement agencies and civil authorities to jointly address the issue.

**Tasks for CLA, Mobile Patrol and QRT in the CoB.**

- a. CLA must activate his contacts and Community Alert Network to obtain additional information.
- b. CLA must remain in continuous communication with the local farmer, and ask him to maintain discreet watch of the happenings in the incident site until arrival of the UN military Peacekeepers.





- c. The mobile patrol would be the fastest to respond to the incident. Hence the Company Commander must ask the mobile patrol to immediately reach the incident site to save the women and girls from the impending rape.
- d. Simultaneously, alert and launch the Company QRT to reach the incident site to assist/reinforce the mobile patrol.
- e. Company commander must reach the incident site as early as possible to take control of the situation.
- f. Continuous communication with all responders is crucial.

**Additional Support.**

- a. Ask Battalion/Sector HQ to sidestep additional military detachments if operating in the vicinity.
- b. If time and resources permit, ask for an aerial reconnaissance mission.
- c. Advocacy and political engagement with militia group leadership at appropriate levels, including through interlocutors.
- d. Coordinate response and assistance by the host State law enforcement agencies.

**Preventive Measures.**

- a. Maintain operational dominance to check/prevent establishment of illegal checkpoints/roadblocks.
- b. Institute an effective early-warning system.
- c. Carry out continuous monitoring and surveillance of the area.
- d. Coordinate movement control and readjust mobility patterns.
- e. Maintain continuous presence through static and mobile detachments.
- f. Coordinate monitoring and prevention activities of all responders.
- g. Advocacy and constructive engagement of militia groups.
- h. Capacity building of the host State law enforcement authorities.
- i. Help identify perpetrators, investigate incidents and prosecute offenders.

## **Scenario 4: Rape in Illegal Detention**

**Assessment of the Situation.**

A criminal offence against a political activist has been committed (attempted rape and physical violence) and presumably five other political detainees could have been raped. The women in the local clinic must be brought under the referral arrangements (release from the illegal detention by the Gendarmerie) and the five women detainees must be saved from the police station. The CRSV violations must be investigated through host State law enforcement authorities and offenders must be brought to justice. Proactive measures must be instituted to prevent political violence, including CRSV.

**Courses of Action.**

- a. Report through chain of command and to the SWPA.
- b. Send a joint mixed patrol to the local clinic to verify the facts, coordinate further assistance to the survivor and to engage with the two Gendarme guards.



- c. Engage with local authorities/law enforcement agencies to register criminal case to bring the offenders to justice.
- d. Engage with local police to verify about other five women in detention.
- e. Organise visit of a joint investigation team (JIT) to the police detention centre to verify/investigate about the alleged incident.
- f. If CRSV has been committed, take the following actions:
  - i. Obtain release of the survivors and process them through Referral arrangements.
  - ii. Help identify the perpetrators, detain them, and hand over to the law enforcement agencies for further prosecution.
  - iii. Engage with civil authorities to take appropriate actions against those responsible for criminal complicity.
- g. Carry out joint advocacy with the host State authorities at all levels and obtain commitments to cease all political violence, including CRSV, release all illegal detainees, treat detainees as per national and international legal norms, and investigate violations and to prosecute offenders.
- h. If the local police authorities/police detention centre does not cooperate, involve higher HQ, (including up to the Mission HQ) to engage at political and operational levels of the Government to attend to the detainees (survivors of CRSV) and to take action against alleged perpetrators.
- i. Protect the women in the local clinic and maintain physical presence in the police detention centre, until the survivors are released and processed through referral arrangements.
- j. Institute the following preventive measures:
  - i. Targeted SSR (training and mentoring of the security and law enforcement agencies to make them responsive and accountable, improve their conduct and discipline, etc.).
  - ii. Improve handling of political detainees and detention facilities;
  - iii. Capacity building of the law enforcement and justice sectors;
  - iv. Advocacy, constructive engagement and sensitisation of law enforcement and security agencies to protect and promote human rights;
  - v. Maintain proactive posture; establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements, early-warning mechanisms and presence in vulnerable areas to prevent incidents from taking place.Let the political parties and law enforcement agencies know that their activities are being monitored, violations recorded and reported, and that perpetrators will be brought to justice.

## **Scenario 5: Rape by Armed Groups and Survivor Assistance**

### **Assessment of the Situation**

CRSV has been committed in Dona by some rebel armed men. The pregnant women survivor is critical and the whereabouts of her sisters are not clear. Civilians in the village require immediate security and assistance. It is likely that the offenders are still in the village or if already left, may not have travelled far/across the border. All actions must be taken to detain the perpetrators and hand over to the local police.



**Actions by the Platoon Leader.**

- a. Secure the area, provide immediate assistance to the survivor (first aid, food, water, clothing, etc.), and preserve evidence if any.
- b. Report on chain of command, and to the SWPA in parallel.
- c. Use referral arrangements to provide survivor assistance to the pregnant woman. Ensure security, transport (Ambulance), escort up to the designated service provider/health centre. If the condition of the pregnant woman is critical, ask for a helicopter evacuation.
- d. Ask for additional reinforcement. Leave a small detachment to attend to/take care of the survivor and quickly/tactically proceed to the village.
- e. Secure the area; obtain additional information (on whereabouts of the rebel group, civilian victims/casualties, etc.).
- f. Inform the Company Commander/chain of command on the obtaining situation and discuss response measures.
- g. Provide assistance to the other victims/survivors as required. Ask higher HQ for additional capacity.
- h. If the offenders are still in the village, apprehend/detain them (including through use of force).
- i. If the offenders have decamped, pursue them to apprehend/detain them.
- j. Search, disarm, detain and hand-over the offenders to the designated authorities.
- k. Protect the family members and the witnesses. If required re-locate them.

**Actions at COB Level.**

- a. Provide necessary guidance to the Platoon Commander.
- b. Dispatch QRT immediately to the incident site/village.
- c. Side step additional troops/patrols to block and apprehend the fleeing offenders.
- d. Ask for additional reinforcements from the battalion.
- e. Engage with local authorities to deploy local police and also to alert the border control.
- f. Engage with other partners and stakeholders in the area to obtain additional information.
- g. Arrange for the evacuation of the survivors by road or by air.
- h. Move and be present at the incident site as early as possible to assume full command and control.
- i. Request for additional technological support to track and locate the offenders, so that they can be apprehended.
- j. Organise/coordinate immediate support measures to the villagers and reassure them.

**Assistance from the Higher HQ.**

- a. Additional information.
- b. Sealing of the border.
- c. Engagement and coordination with host State authorities.
- d. Helicopter support for troop movement and evacuation of serious cases.
- e. Provision of reinforcement.
- f. Deployment of Joint Investigation Team.
- g. Provision of UAS for tracking and locating offenders.
- h. Guidance and support to the Company/Platoon Commanders.
- i. Coordinate provision of survivor assistance through referral arrangements.
- j. Activate measures to bring the perpetrators to justice.



**Preventive actions.**

- a. Build host State capacities to prevent cross border criminal activities, including trafficking.
- b. Ensure effective border crossing control.
- c. Use high technology assets for monitoring and surveillance.
- d. Acquire intelligence on the armed groups that negatively impact mandate implementation and take actions to neutralise them.
- e. Engage with neighbouring countries to prevent use of their territory or resources being used against the host State populace.
- f. Ensure enduring presence of UN military and Police units in vulnerable areas.
- g. Institute early-warning and early-response measures at all levels.

## **Guidance Notes for Snap Situations:**

**As a reminder, suggestions are intended to guide and assist facilitators in their discussion and interaction with all participants in order to come out with the most important points.**

### **Snap Situation 1: Sexual Violence and Humiliation in Village**

**Assessment of the Situation.**

Human right violations are rampant in the area and a sense of insecurity prevails. Rape survivors require medical, socio-psycho, legal and economic assistance. Immediate action required to save the four women reportedly held captive in the camp and probably being raped.

**Suggested Response.**

- a. Report on chain of command and to the SWPA in parallel. Discuss about the situation and obtain necessary guidance.
- b. Dispatch a mobile patrol to the village to obtain more information and simultaneously send a mobile QRT to the known camping area of the FDS.
- c. Engage with local population/community (key leaders, women, children, family members, etc. to verify and acquire information.
- d. Engage with local FDS Commander to enquire about the incident and demand the abductees be immediately be released.
- e. The Battalion, Sector, Force and Mission HQ to engage with FDS and civilian leadership at respective levels to obtain immediate release of the abductees.
- f. Concurrently, advocacy with the FDS and political leaders be carried out investigation in to the incident, bring the perpetrators to justice, end impunity and to cease all kinds of human rights violations the area,



- g. Ask the local police and UNPOL (FPU if available in the area) to immediately rush to the area to obtain release of the abductees and take the alleged perpetrators/offenders into custody.
- h. Build up additional forces. Presence of the Company Commander can make a significant difference.
- i. At the camp, ask the commander to release and hand over the abductees. Maintain proactive and robust posture.
- j. Handle the situation with care, caution and restraint; and try to resolve the issue peacefully.
- k. If required search the camp.
- l. If all peaceful means fail to obtain release of the abductees, use force in a graduated manner, including deadly force.
- m. Extricate the survivors and provide survivor assistance as per Referral Arrangements.
- n. Improve the local security situation through active patrolling, community engagement, constructive engagement of host State authorities and advocacy to end impunity.

## **Snap Situation 2: Political Rape of Men and Women**

### **Assessment of Situation.**

Politically targeted CRSV is on-going (political strife) between the ruling and opposition party workers. Violence has the potential to affect other civilian population as well.

### **Suggested Response.**

- a. Provide immediate assistance to survivors (to be centrally coordinated by the SWPA).
- b. Engage both parties to prevent further deterioration of the situation/escalation of violence.
- c. Urge State authorities to carry out investigation and prosecute alleged offenders.
- d. In coordination with host State authorities, improve security environment in vulnerable areas/neighbourhood.
- e. Provide capacity building and mentoring support to law enforcement agencies to improve and maintain law and order situation.
- f. Deploy UNPOL (FPUs) and military forces in vulnerable areas to maintain safe and secure environment.
- g. Detain violators.
- h. In coordination with the host government, institute specific curfew measures.

## **Snap Situation 3: Movement Restriction**

### **Assessment of the Situation.**

CRSV has been committed against 12 local girls/women. Immediate action required to provide survivor assistance and protection to the villagers; as well as bring the perpetrators to justice. Resistance from/denial by government soldiers expected. Freedom of movement is denied by government soldiers to prevent further investigation. Denial of freedom of movement may be at local level or at the higher level. Host State authorities will have to be engaged to ensure freedom of movement and to implement protection responsibilities.



**Suggested Response.**

- a. **Immediate response at the local commander's level:**
  - i. Launch a Quick Reaction Team (QRT) along with an ambulance (including with female medics).
  - ii. QRT (at least a platoon) should be tasked to provide immediate assistance/protection to the survivors and villagers.
  - iii. Obtain more information on the alleged incident. Corroborate and confirm the information.
  - iv. Commander must move to the location of the incident to assume control and coordinate further operations.
  - v. Mobilise additional operational detachments to build up in the incident site.
  
- b. **Response by the QRT commander:**
  - i. Hold ground at the CP.
  - ii. Inform the higher commander about the stand-off and ask for additional reinforcement.
  - iii. Continue the negotiation with the soldiers at the CP to. Try and communicate with their higher commanders.
  - iv. After discussing with Company Commander, tactically move ahead to complete the task.
  - v. As a last resort, use force (including deadly force).
  
- c. **Actions at higher levels:**
  - i. Company commander to advice QRT commander to continue to negotiate access until additional reinforcements are build-up to deal with the situation.
  - ii. If negotiation fails, the QRT must take direct military action to break through the CP or by pass it.
  - iii. Other mobile detachments may be tasked to reach the village from other routes/directions.
  - iv. Ensure immediate provision of survivor assistance (including administration of survivor kits).
  - v. Another QRT may be deployed in the village through utility helicopters (may be accompanied by attack helicopters).
  - vi. Engage with host State civil, military and police authorities at local, provincial/regional and National levels.
  - vii. If the denial of freedom of movement is at the local level, break-through. If it is at the political/national level, continue negotiations with the host State (build political pressure).
  - viii. Involve other protection actors as well as agencies (humanitarian actors, NGOs, local communities, etc.).
  - ix. Use media effectively.
  - x. Deploy Joint Investigation Team (JIT).